UPWIND

from the Arcata Marsh Interpretive Center
Vol 24, Issue 1, Winter 2017

Our Mission: To stimulate understanding of the Arcata Marsh & Wildlife Sanctuary, its relationship with Arcata's integrated wastewater treatment system, the surrounding watersheds and bay, and their link with the Earth's water cycle

Upcoming FOAM Lectures

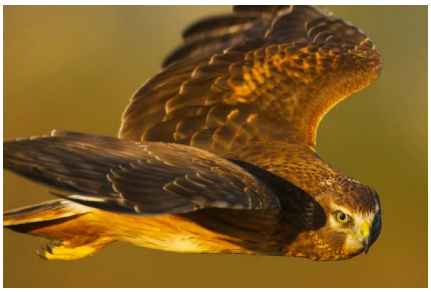
On Friday, January 20, Craig Benson will enlighten us about "An Overview of Local Watershed Rehabilitation, from Riverine to Estuarine Reaches." Craig is division director and watershed program manager for the Redwood Community Action Agency.

On Friday, February 17, retired HSU biology professor John Demartini will continue his fascinating lecture on "The Cryptic Lives of Gall Formers." His presentation will discuss the causes of the "warts and bumps" occurring on local vegetation caused by insects.

On Friday, March 17, Alan Peterson, whose stunning wildlife photographs (see below) will be on display in the Interpretive Center during March and April, will speak on "Dusk at the Arcata Marsh."

On Friday, April 28, Philip Johnston will return to AMIC to tell us about how marijuana growing affects the enviroment and wildlife. Philip is a professional wildlife tracker and wildlife biologist, currently running the Fisher Project on the Hoopa Valley reservation.

All lectures begin at 7:30 pm at the Interpretive Center and are free to the general public. For more info, or to guarantee a seat, call 826-2359.



Female Harrier. Photo by Alan Peterson.

take a child outside

Kids, Enjoy TACO Day at the Marsh March 18

Take a Child Outside (TACO) Day is a free festival of fun outdoor play for kids and their caregivers. From 11 am to 3 pm on Saturday, March 18, environmental educators will offer nature-based activities, games, and crafts along the Arcata Marsh's 0.6-mile Log Pond Loop Trail (beginning at the Interpretive Center).

Additionally, teachers and school staff are invited to attend and learn about field trips, in-class presentations, environment-themed curricula, and other opportunities for their students at each station. Meet representatives from local organizations offering environmental education resources inside the Interpretive Center and sample activities along the Log Pond Loop Trail.

This free community event is sponsored by the North Coast CREEC Network, Friends of the Arcata Marsh, Redwood Science Project, and Humboldt State Natural History Museum. To learn more, contact Allison Poklemba at (707) 826-4479 ext. 3 or Allison@creec.org.

Out with the "Bad" Plants, In with the "Good" Ones

FOAM and the City of Arcata are cosponsoring two work days at the Marsh this winter, rain or shine. The work days run from 9 am to 1 pm, but any amount of time you could donate is welcome. Tools, gloves, food, and beverages will be provided. For more information, contact Dennis Houghton at dhoughton@cityofarcata.org or 825-2163.

► **Saturday, February 4.** The effort will focus on removing invasive plants from the burned area along the west side of the Log Pond. Meet in South G Street parking lot.

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FOAM website: www.arcatamarshfriends.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/Friends.of.the.Arcata.Marsh

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Saturday, March 4. Here is a rare opportunity for you to help add beneficial plants—namely, willows—to the Marsh. Because this work will occur north of the Brackish Pond complex, the staging area will be in the HSU parking lot. This lot is accessed by heading west on Samoa Boulevard and taking the last left turn before V Street. There is a plywood sign saying "HSU lot."

Amphitheater Update

By Sue Leskiw

In June 2015, FOAM began a Capital Campaign to seek funding for two projects: an outdoor amphitheater west of the Interpretive Center and a state-of-the-art audiovisual system for the Interpretive Center (see Summer 2015 issue of UPWIND; http://www.arcatamarshfriends.org/wp-content/uploads/15summer-web.pdf). FOAM members and nonmembers responded generously, as the campaign raised $12,995 by the end of 2015. Thank you, contributors, for your donations!

If you have been to one of FOAM's monthly free lectures, you have seen the new AV system in action.

But what about the status of the amphitheater? The City's initial schedule sought to have Phase I (permitting, ground preparation, wheelchair access, bench installation) completed by the end of October 2016. However, questions about whether the site on the banks of Butcher's Slough contained harmful chemicals from historical lumber production have slowed the process. Based on the distance from and the elevation above a tepee burner visible on old aerial photos, the City has decided to cap the location with a protective cover and not disturb the soil surface to build the amphitheater. The City is working closely with the California Coastal Commission to obtain its final approval and expects to start construction in spring or summer 2017.

If additional funding is needed to complete the project, FOAM may revive its fundraising effort. Stay tuned for more updates.

Cigarette butt salmon and otter sculptures by Maureen McGarry. Photo by Gretchen O'Brien.

What's New at AMIC

By Gretchen O'Brien

Happy New Year everyone! Things continue to change here at the Interpretive Center.

► We have a new comfy chair for the Darlene Marlow memorial reading area. Darlene was a valuable volunteer who loved to read the book "Everybody Poops" to kids. Thanks to Jane Wilson, Stan Binnie, and FOAM for their donations in honor of Darlene's memory.

► We have a new lighted display case where I have placed a Barn Swallow nest at the moment but am working on acquiring more interesting natural items to put in it.

► Local artist Maureen McGarry has made several animal sculptures out of cigarette butts that were collected on and around the Arcata Plaza and we have two of them on display: an otter and a salmon. These are an educational reminder to people to hold onto their butts (or throw them away appropriately).

Darlene Marlow memorial reading area. Photo by Gretchen O'Brien.

Getting Rid of the Pet Waste Problem

By Cindy Kuttner

FOAM's Anti-Poop Group Committee has been brainstorming ways to increase the safe treatment of pet waste at the Marsh. We have submitted proposals to the City of Arcata to install additional easily accessible bags and disposal containers around the trails, plus post signs that inform everyone about the dangerous effects of pet waste upon the wild flora and fauna of this wetland.

As a lover of the Marsh and my sweet dog, I must confess that I used to leave her poop by the side of the trail. I figured it was "natural" and would dissolve into the earth. Then I learned about the diseases that are transferred to plants, water, birds, and otters. Not to mention the poopy shoes that are so annoying to walkers! So now I bring two bags on all of our walks, just in case….

Here's the other thing: We have to carry those bags and dispose of them in trash containers. Isn't it weird to see a full plastic bag on the side of the trail?

So here's our message to you: Bag it. Carry it. Dispose of it. Although we'll try to have trash containers handy, really we just need finish the job when we take our furry friends on a walk.

The great news is that people are disposing of their poop bags in great numbers. The poop trash bags are quite heavy when we empty them. So we're off to a good start!

When we walk along, with pup on a leash and a full bag of poop in the hand, we are showing everyone it's not that hard to Bag it—Carry it—Dispose of it. It's an easy way to respect the wildlife at the Arcata Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary.

For more information about how pet waste affects wildlife, visit www.epa.gov and www.cdc.gov.

March 24 Deadline for Student Bird Art Contest

For the 14th year, FOAM and Redwood Region Audubon Society are co-sponsoring a Student Bird Art Contest in conjunction with Godwit Days. Some $550 in prizes will be awarded to Humboldt County students from kindergarten through high school who submit a drawing of one of 40 suggested species or another common local bird. Prize(s) also will be awarded for the best rendition of a bird in its natural habitat.

Entries will be judged by local wildlife artists and educators. Awards will be presented at the 22nd Godwit Days Spring Migration Bird Festival on Saturday, April 21. All entries will be displayed at the Arcata Community Center during the Festival and copies of winning artwork will be shown at the Arcata Marsh Interpretive Center during May and June.

A flyer with complete rules and a list of suggested birds is posted at http://www.arcatamarshfriends.org/wp-content/uploads/annual-bird-art.pdf or can be picked up at the Arcata Marsh Interpretive Center. Flyers have been mailed to all schools in Humboldt County.

Artwork may be dropped off at the Arcata Marsh Interpretive Center, 569 South G Street, Arcata, or mailed to Sue Leskiw, 155 Kara Ln, McKinleyville CA 95519. Entries must be received by Friday, March 24 to be considered. Questions? E-mail sueleskiw1@gmail.com.

English Ivy: A Most Troublesome Non-Native Invasive Plant

By Stan Binnie

There are a number of non-native, invasive plants in our area (plants not here prior to European settlement) that are displacing California's native plant communities. Some of the most-common are English ivy, pampas grass, Scotch broom, Himalaya blackberry, cotoneaster, teasel, and fennel.

The plant that seems to be most troublesome is English ivy *(Hedera helix),* as it can thrive under diverse growing conditions. English ivy was brought here by northern European settlers for use as an ornamental plant. It has since escaped into both private and public lands, where it threatens the biodiversity of the areas it infests. It grows in sunny and shady areas and is especially aggressive in forested areas, where it spreads across the ground, crowding out native understory plants like trillium, myanthemum, bleeding heart, violets, huckleberry, and salal. When it comes in contact with trunks, it climbs high into the trees, enveloping trunks and branches along the way. The heavy weight of an ivy plant can cause a tree to fall over and the added leaf surface creates more wind resistance, making trees susceptible to blow over during high wind events. As ivy reaches sunlight in the tops of trees, it blooms and produces copious amounts of berries containing seeds. These berries are eaten by birds that spread the seeds far and wide. The highly viable seeds then sprout and create a lot of new ivy plants. Ivy vines grow quickly—as much as 10 feet per year—and can continue growing many feet, year after year, from the same vine. I have personally pulled vines from the ground that are over 50 feet in length. I have cut ivy stems that are 5 inches in diameter. Although ivy spreads rather slowly in the beginning, it is now advancing at an exponential rate and little is being done to control it. Due to our favorable climate, English ivy is spreading into vast areas, including forests all over Humboldt County and other coastal counties, and has become a very real threat to California's biodiversity.

Where solid patches of ivy have been removed, native plants seem to repopulate the area fairly quickly—within a few months—so, in most cases, it is not necessary to plant native plants to effectively re-

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Thanksgiving Trekkers. Photo by Tom Leskiw.

Snowy Egret. Photo by Tom Leskiw.

Thanksgiving Trek

By Sue Leskiw

Some 20 people (and 2 dogs) gathered at the Interpretive Center on a slightly windy Thanksgiving Day morning, to be led on a legstretcher by docents Jenny Hanson and Barbara Reisman.

Given Jenny's expertise, much of the interpretation focused on the plants we encountered along the way, starting on the west side of the Log Pond. My husband Tom brought his spotting scope and helped participants identify birds. As usual with a large group funneled onto narrow trails, we became spread out, especially those of us who spent some time searching out a lone frog in the "concrete pond."

After heading out to see what was happening in the not-so-new-anymore ponds near South I Street, we got amazing looks at a perching Snowy Egret and Brown Pelican in flight. As we turned south, the wind picked up, piling up waterfowl on the north side of the ponds.

Thank you, Jenny and Barbara, for continuing this 17-year tradition at the Marsh.

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store an area. English ivy will likely never be completely eradicated, but with proper management, its spread can be greatly reduced. In addition to ivy-pulling events sponsored by State Parks and by private groups and individuals, the California Conservation Corps has been involved in various ivy removal projects. Control of ivy is accomplished essentially by hand; pulling vines out of the ground and cutting the ascending vines at the base of trees. Little, if any, herbicides have been used for control.

Currently, an effort is underway to have English ivy declared a noxious weed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. It is felt that this designation would make retail sales of English ivy plants illegal and would make it easier to secure grant funding for control/eradication efforts. If you are interested in supporting the petition to classify English ivy as a noxious weed, contact Tom Wheeler at the Environmental Protection Information Center at 822-7711.

To join monthly California State Parks-sponsored ivy pulls, contact Michelle Forys at Michelle.Forys@parks.ca.gov or 677-3109. Or, to help the Humboldt No Ivy League with its Friday morning ivy pulls, contact Kim Tays at kimkat067@gmail.com. We'd love to have more help with our efforts to restore our parks to a more native, natural state.

Help Needed with FOAM's Godwit Days Activities

The 22nd Annual Godwit Days Spring Migration Bird Festival is just around the corner and FOAM will again be hosting free family nature craft activities. The drop-in session will be held in the Arcata Community Center on Saturday, April 22, time TBD.

Planned activities include critter ornaments, bird hats, bird handprint art, fish prints, peanut butter pinecone birdfeeders, and refrigerator magnets. All children must be accompanied by a responsible adult. If you can spend a couple of hours helping kids discover the many wonders of our Marsh, contact Sue at sueleskiw1@gmail.com.

"I made this cool bird hat last year at Godwit Days." Photo by Sue Leskiw.

FOAM also needs volunteers to staff its table at the Bird Fair. Hours of operation are Friday 3-7 pm, Saturday 10 am-5 pm (optional 5-7:30 shift), and Sunday 10 am-3 pm, divided into 2- or 3-hour shifts. If you can help hand out literature and sell items, email sueleskiw1@gmail.com.

Another volunteer opportunity is helping to hang the hundreds of entries received in the 14th Annual Student Bird Art Contest, co-sponsored by FOAM and Redwood Region Audubon Society. This will occur on Friday, April 21 starting at 1 pm. Bring a light-weight hammer and be prepared to push-pin artwork along the hallways and lobby of the Community Center. Contact Sue at sueleskiw1@gmail.com.

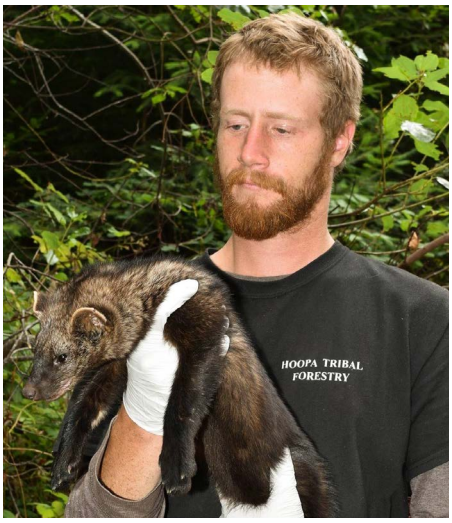
For more information on the Festival, visit www.godwitdays.org.

FOAM Supports City Quest for Superfund Grant

On December 21, FOAM sent a letter of support for the City of Arcata's application for a brownfield assessment grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency. The City is seeking $300,000 to "inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement" on vacant parcels that may have hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants present. The main area of focus will be the Little Lakes property on South I Street, adjacent to and stretching north of the Arcata Marsh nearly to Samoa Boulevard. FOAM's letter noted that "clean up of these toxins is necessary to allow for future habitat restoration or recreational opportunities adjacent to the Marsh." The Arcata Dog Park Group has been eyeing a portion of the Little Lakes property as a possible location for a dog park.

Frog at the Marsh. Photo by Kathi Lee.

Intrepid art hangers of nearly 1,000 pieces in 2016. Photo by Sue Leskiw.



Philip Johnston holding a fisher.

Weasels in the Arcata Marsh

By Jane Wilson

Have you seen an American mink, a long-tailed weasel, or North American river otter as you strolled through the Arcata Marsh? All these mustelids live there. They all have an elongate body shape that allows them into tight places. It is a difficult body shape to maintain because it's not compact and loses a lot of energy. That's why mustelids are constantly moving, always jacked up, and have a high metabolism. That, combined with their search-and-destroy hunting style and their fearless disposition, jeopardizes all life in their vicinity. A weasel has even been photographed clinging to the back of a flying woodpecker it attacked! Some may die because of their reckless, fearless actions, but enough live so that the species as a whole thrives.

One of the smallest weasels, the American mink, weighs only 1-3 pounds, is 12-18 inches long, and has been known to attack a Canada Goose. It is semi-aquatic and also highly successful on land. Its favorite food is brown trout. Minks are abundant in most of Humboldt County, but not so much in surrounding areas. They are solitary, except when breeding. They den in natural crevices, but often sleep in trees. Minks gallop (lope), a rapid, spine-flexing movement, where their spines undulate and their hind feet land in front of their front feet.

The Marsh on a December day. Photo by Kathi Lee.

The main prey of long-tail weasels are voles, though a rabbit will not be disdained. They often just eat organs. They are so much the epitome of a fearless disposition that rabbits can collapse in fear. These weasels will eat anything on land, but are not aquatic. They will cache or bury prey, so they can kill a lot for eating later. Sexual dimorphism occurs in both minks and long-tailed weasels, the males being bigger, so there is no competition for food between the sexes. The female's prey is smaller. When young become adults, they disperse, so there is less chance of reproducing with a relative.

North American river otters can be 10 times the size of minks and are highly aquatic and social. Females avoid males when raising pups, which is most of the time. They are not sexually dimorphic. Otters talk more than any other carnivore in chirps, chuckles, and grunts. Their senses are adapted to be better under water. They have oils in their fur to maintain insulation. A lot of their actions—rolling in sand and grass, playing with each other—may be partly to distribute those oils. Their scat is super fishy with lots of scales; mink scat is often fishy; while long-tailed weasels' is not. Latrines, places of group defecation and message boards, are in locations that stand out. After being flooded, otters can find their old latrine locations. To find otters at the Arcata Marsh, watch what birds are doing. If 300 coots take flight, they might be fleeing an otter. Marsh wrens and song sparrows looking down to the water also might give you a clue.

FOAM's October lecturer Phil Johnston started as a wildlife tracker in a wilderness college and now is about to graduate from HSU. He's in charge of the Fisher Project on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. He is a wonderful speaker who attracted a full house with this presentation and will definitely be speaking again (see page 1).

The Lay of the Land: Protecting Wild & Working Landscapes

By Jane Wilson

Mike Cipra gave a lecture in November on what every landowner should know: how to protect land from subdivision, development, and mining forever, while still being able to live on it, work on it, or sell it.

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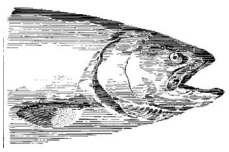
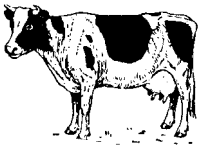
The Northcoast Regional Land Trust (NCRLT)—formed by ranchers, foresters, farmers, and others 16 years ago—is a nonprofit organization with a focus on protecting land and water on nearly 5 million acres in Humboldt, Del Norte, and Trinity counties. This protection is insured mainly through conservation easements, although some property, such as the Freshwater Farm Reserve, has been acquired. Mike is the NCRLT executive director.

The land trust doesn't target particular land, but instead works with people who come to it for help. It works with ranchers, farmers, timberland managers, natural resource scientists, environmental advocates, and residents to establish a legacy of protected land. On any piece of land, the NCRLT accommodates what's already there, such as roads and buildings, to be consistent with conservation easements, which are structured to last forever. This is very important now in the middle of a land rush, in which land is subdivided and our streams are being lost.

Freshwater Farms Reserve on Myrtle Avenue was acquired in 2009. NCRLT owns and manages the 74 acres. It took land that had once been salt marsh, was drained and made into pasture, and converted it back into tidally influenced salt marsh. Most of the non-native, invasive plants have died out, to be replaced by native salt marsh plants. Young coho salmon are increasing and growing. Two weeks ago, there were 200 young coho big enough to survive in the ocean. And what about the farmers and the cows? Cows graze alongside the water in which the coho are growing and thriving. Cows and coho CAN coexist. There's also a nature trail that is open when it's not too wet.

NCRLT is an accredited, nonprofit land trust, and, best of all, you can become a member. Visit the website at www.ncrlt.org.





Mary Ann Madej.

Stream Channels Lecture

By Elliott Dabill

Imagine that you can see the waterways where you live change over time, to understand how the channels came to be, just from curiosity. Now, to improve your understanding and scale, you'll need a PhD in the science of geomorphology, have the experience of 35 years behind you, and of course, the special science goggles that allow you to see the landscape 100 years into the future.

In December, we were lucky to slip on those glasses in order to understand our regional waterways though Dr. Madej's help interpreting stream and tidal channels. Dr. Madej (pronounced MAY-day) helped guide the National Park Service as Redwood National Park expanded over the last few decades, while logging roads were removed and creek beds restored.

The following list is a scientist's perspectiveg on that future change in the landscape. Remember how the Terminator (Arnold Schwartzenegger) saw charts, graphical interfaces, and distance calculations while pursuing hapless humans? This is something like that, but benign. So, looking at a stream bed:

► Channel geometry: how wide? Deep? How steep is the gradient? Depth-to-width ratio?

► Bank composition might be made of coarser rocks in a steep drainage, compared to a slower-moving river, since the velocity removed silt higher up to be deposited in an estuary.

► Stream hydraulics also deal with water velocity, in comparing tidal channels to streams, their annual flood cycles or daily tides, as well as a roughness estimation based upon the trees and rock sizes involved.

► Staging of channels deals with their predictability (as in daily tides), or the 10,000-fold differences in modest streams that flood under heavy rainfall and tear out trees on the way downslope. High vs. low energy calculations should now be appearing in your goggles.

► Channel planform looks at sinuosity of mature and slower streams, compared to those of higher velocity.

Now that you are loaded with physical characteristics, it is time to deal with what we like to look at: plants and animals that depend on the environmental differences for enhancement or degradation. To set up a stream for salmon success, you need cold, clear water with low turbidity, or cloudiness, and gravel. Salinity changes the types of creatures and flora that will grow in your stream, as do other parameters like oxygen, shading, and temperature.

There is a lot of restoration to do, since over 90% of the salt marshes have been cut off from communicating with the ocean, mostly within 20 years of 1890. A couple of examples: Redwood Creek used to end in an estuary with ample salmon, but was then channelized with flood control levees that degraded the habitat. Removal of dams like the four on the Klamath (under planning) will restore conditions that made it an abundant resource for fishing and other recreation.

Dr. Madej is working on local projects like Cochran Creek off of Myrtle Avenue, dealing with tide gates and invasive canary grass, a project that is already benefitting fish and the local farmers. Finally, Quail Slough nearby has low channel complexity, but a few changes have brought adult coho salmon and improved esthetics. The effort is worth it for those reasons and more, as modern understanding and good goggles guide us. With gusto.

There you have it: a short course into the long time spans of understanding local habitats and undoing earlier attempts to improve nature. Keep the goggles, you look good in them!

Great Egret enjoying a meal. Photo by Alan Peterson.

MARCH/APRIL ARTIST
ALAN PETERSON

"Wetland Wildlife of the Redwood Coast"

I developed a love of nature at a young age while exploring the Bay Area's regional parks. I have long aspired to share the cherished moments that come from spending time in the wilderness. After studying film at California College of the Arts, I moved to Humboldt County and was immediately captivated by the robust biodiversity and gorgeous wildlife in the coastal wetlands, rivers, fields, and forests. Over the years, I have been filming and photographing the animals of Arcata Marsh, the Humboldt County lagoons, and other wild areas on California's North Coast, while sharing my documentation online and in galleries. Many of the animals on display in this show are ones that I've come to know on an individual basis while observing them over several weeks to learn their daily activity cycles and favorite feeding spots.

Calendar of Events

[Docent tours leave the Interpretive Center every Saturday at 2 pm]

January/February—art by Roberta "Berti" Welty

January 20—lecture by Craig Benson, 7:30 pm (see p. 1)

February 9—FOAM Board Meeting, 6:30-8

February 17—lecture by John DeMartini, 7:30 pm (see p. 1)

March/April—photographs by Alan Peterson

March 9—FOAM Board Meeting, 6:30-8 pm

March 17—lecture by Alan Peterson, 7:30 pm (see p. 1)

March 18—Take a Child Outside Day, 11 am-3 pm (see p. 1)

March 24—Student Bird Art Contest deadline (see p. 1)

April 13—FOAM Board Meeting, 6:30-8 pm

April 22—FOAM family nature crafts at Godwit Days, Arcata Community Center (see p. 4)

April 28—lecture by Philip Johnston, 7:30 pm (see p. 1)

Visitor Log

The Interpretive Center had 1317 visitors in October, 1013 in November, and 926 in December.

22nd Annual Godwit Days

April 19 through 25

Arcata Community Center

www.godwitdays.org

FOAM Can Earn $ through Amazon Smile

Those of you who shop online through Amazon can have a percentage (0.5%) of your purchases automatically donated to FOAM. There is no extra cost tacked on to your purchase: all you have to do is go to www.smile.amazon.com and select "Friends of the Arcata Marsh" as your designated charity. Then, begin any search for products at the Smile URL. (Starting at www.amazon.com will remind you to do that.)

Thanks to Our Supporters, October 2016 through Early January 2017

► Best Friends ($100+): Fred Ferguson (Granada Hills—NEW Life Member!); James Harding; Debbe Hartridge & Ira Blatt; Sharon Levy; Linda Rogers (Pullman, WA); April Small* (gift membership from Brandi Richmond)

► Sponsors ($50-99): Janet Werren*

► Friends ($18-49): Karen Angel; The Burnett Family;* Betsy Elkinton & Brett Vivyan; Frank Ferguson; David Ledger (Redding); Mary Ann Madej & Alan Wolski; Mary Ellen Mahoney; Sheila Marks; Mike Metro & Lorraine Dillon;* Greg O'Connell;* Barbara Reisman; Charles Swanson; Carl & Susan Tuck; George Waller; Ellen Weiss & Nathan Copple

► Donations: Roberta Allen ($750, NEW Life Member!); Calista Sullivan & Richard Sanborn ($500, in memory of Richard Wilson); Milt Boyd ($200; "Time for a little extra to celebrate the best outdoor spot on the North Coast!"); Paula Dawson ($200, Mill Valley); Margie Nulsen & Chris Frolking ($150, "Thanks for your great work, we really appreciate the Marsh, especially the new ponds becoming such great habitat,"); Barbara Barratt ($100); Susan Hansen ($100); Tom Inouye (Sacramento, $100); Richard & Carol Laursen (Carmichael, $100, "You are all doing such great things, we salute you. We always read UPWIND cover to cover."); Steven & Carol Pearson ($100, Portland OR, plus IBM Matching Grant); Stan Binnie ($35 in memory of Darlene Marlow)

* = New member.

FOAM
Friends of the Arcata Marsh
PO Box 410
Arcata CA 95518

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Mark Your Calendar for:
Watershed Rehab Lecture, 1/20
Invasive Plant Work Day, 2/4
Insects & Galls Lecture, 2/17
Willow Planting Work Day, 3/4
Dusk at the Marsh Lecture, 3/17
Take a Child Outside Day, 3/18
Student Bird Art Contest Deadline, 3/24
Godwit Days, 4/19-25
Marijuana & Wildlife Lecture, 4/28

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Please check the appropriate membership category:

___ Individual $25 ___ Family $35 ___ Student/Senior $18

___ Sponsor $50 ___ Best Friend $100 ___ Life Member $750

___ I would like more information about volunteering for FOAM,

FRIENDS OF THE ARCATA MARSH, PO Box 410, Arcata CA 95518 **arcatamarshfriends.org**

A tax-exempt, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, EIN #68-0232871. All donations are tax deductible.

If you are receiving a complimentary copy of this newsletter, please consider joining FOAM.
If you were a member, but have allowed your membership to lapse, please renew.
(See mailing label for your expiration date.)
Interpretive Center street address is 569 South G Street, Arcata.
FOAM mailing address is PO Box 410, Arcata CA 95518. You can reach us by phone from 9 am to 5 pm Tuesday through Sunday and 1 to 5 pm Monday at 707-826-2359.